by H. B. Morse, *The International Relations of the Chinese Empire* (3 vols., London, 1910-1918). H. B. Morse and H. F. MacNair, *Far Eastern Relations* (Shanghai, 1928; second edition, Boston, 1931) carries the story into 1927 and is very good, but lacks the extensive footnotes which are part of the value of the larger work by Morse. An enormous amount of material on practically all phases of current life and events is contained in the successive issues of *The China Year Book* (edited by H. T. Montague Bell and H. G. W. Woodhead, 1912-1921, and by H. G. W. Woodhead, 1922 *et seq.;* published London 1912-1920, Tientsin 1921-1930, Shanghai 1931-1939). Semi-official is *The Chinese Year Book,* 1935-36 (Shanghai, 1935). Fully official is *China Handbook, 1937-1943* (New York, 1943).

Brief accounts, in the nature of textbooks, are S. K. Hornbeck, *Contemporary Politics in the Far East* (New York, 1916), which deals almost entirely with events between 1911 and 1916, P. J. Treat, *The Far East* (New York, 1928), and H. M. Vinacke, *A History of the Far East in Modern Times* (New York, 1928).

A periodical useful for its news and giving a strongly British point of view is *The North China Daily News* (in its weekly form *The North China Herald)* (Shanghai, 1850-1941).

Pertinent documents for diplomatic history are in Chinese Maritime Customs, *Treaties, Conventions, etc., between China and Foreign States* (second edition, 2 vols., Shanghai, 1917), J. V. A. MacMurray's great work, *Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1894-1919 (2* vols., New York, 1921), and a continuation of the latter, *Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China, 1919-1929* (Washington, 1929), compiled by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. An account of extraterritoriality is in G, W. Keeton, *The Development oj Extraterritoriality in China* (London, 1928). W. W. Willoughby, *Foreign Rights and Interests in China* (revised edition, 2 vols., Baltimore, 1927) is the standard treatise in its field. Georges Soulie de Morant, *Exterritoralite et Interets Strangers en Chine* (Paris and Shanghai, 1925), is also worth noting.

On events through the death of the Empress Dowager, see J. 0. P. Bland and E. Backhouse, *China under the Empress Dowager* (Philadelphia and London, 1912), E. Backhouse and

J. 0. P. Bland, *Annals and Memoirs oj the Court of Peking* (London, 1914), the Princess Der Ling, *Old Buddha* (New York, 1928), and the Princess Der Ling, *Two Years in the Forbidden City* (New York, 1914). On attempts at reform preceding the fall of the Manchus, there is a book by M. E. Cameron, *The Reform Movement in China, 1898-1912* (Stanford University Press, 1931).

On foreign aggression between 1894 and 1900, probably the best specialized study, based upon careful research, and arguing that Great Britain, rather than the United States, was chiefly responsible for the maintenance of the open door during these years, is P. Joseph, *Foreign Diplomacy in China, 1894-1900* (London, 1928). Covering practically